

Mass.
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE INFIRMARY,

AT TEWKSBURY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



JUL 15 1937

MASS. OFFICIALS

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

The trustees of the State Infirmary herewith submit the eighty-third annual report for the year ending November 30, 1936.

On November 30, 1936, there were 3,157 inmates at the State Infirmary, this number comparing with 2,973 on November 30, 1935.

During the year ending November 30, 1936, the daily average number of patients was 2,977 as compared with 2,904 in the preceding year, an increase in the daily average of 73.

Under Chapters 304 and 432, Acts of 1936, there was appropriated for the State Infirmary the sum of \$1,270,005. In addition \$32,148.09 of the unspent balance of the 1935 appropriation for expenses was brought forward into 1936, making the total amount available for maintenance \$1,302,153.09. This compares with \$1,178,465.28, for the preceding year.

During the year there has been spent a total of \$1,266,191.79, which compares with \$1,104,586.25, in the preceding year, or an increase in expenditures in the recent fiscal year of \$161,605.54. This is an increase of 14.6 per cent.

As required by law we have turned back into the State Treasury \$159,763.05 received for articles sold and for care of individual and municipal cases, leaving a net outlay of \$1,106,428.74. The net weekly per capita cost of the care of patients has been \$7.15.

In other parts of this report will be found statistics covering the expenditures from PWA Projects as well as details of the Institution work and statement of accounts.

The Board was pleased to welcome the following members appointed during the year: Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, Jamaica Plain; and Daniel J. Coughlin, Lowell; Robert M. Beirne, Lawrence; James C. Coughlin, D.M.D., Lowell.

Many visitors have called at the Institution during the past year and all have left with the feeling that those confined here are being comfortably housed, well fed, and are receiving every care and comfort possible. Letters expressing appreciation and gratitude for the care extended to patients at this Institution have been received by the Superintendent, Dr. Lawrence K. Kelley, during the year.

Moving pictures, shows, dances, picnics, and many other activities have been conducted during the year for the pleasure of the patients and greatly enjoyed by them. Moving pictures taken of patients and of activities on the grounds have been shown on the wards for the benefit of those who have been unable to be present at the regular assemblies.

The past year has been one of progress in every respect. Our mechanical and construction departments have been working at top speed, and the work accomplished by these departments is evident throughout the Institution. Considerable has been accomplished by way of painting, general repairing, and altering, and the results are indeed a credit to the personnel as well as to the Institution. We are looking forward to greater improvement throughout the Institution, but are indeed grateful and proud of what has been already accomplished.

Dr. Kelley, Superintendent, has stressed the most urgent needs of the Institution in his annual report.

The Board of Trustees at this time desire to express our appreciation to our Superintendent, Dr. Lawrence K. Kelley, who has the interests of the hospital so sincerely at heart at all times and who labors devotedly and unceasingly for its welfare. We also wish to express our gratitude to the Staff and to the employees of the Institution, all of whom have co-operated to the best of their ability in the faithful performance of their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK W. ENWRIGHT, *Chairman.*

MRS. MARY E. COGAN, *Secretary.*

MRS. MARGARET M. O'RIORDAN, *Vice-Chairman*

WILLIAM F. MAGUIRE, D.M.D.

DANIEL J. COUGHLIN.

JAMES C. COUGHLIN, D.M.D.

ROBERT M. BEIRNE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the State Infirmary:

The past year has been one of progress and accomplishment. Many changes have been made in various parts of the Institution.

The dark striped dresses formerly worn by the female patients were discarded a year ago and colors of various types substituted. All dresses now made here are of various sizes and lengths, gingham, prints; trimmed with white collars and cuffs replacing the "institutional" appearance and much appreciated by patients and their friends.

The former "hickory" shirt has been discarded and a khaki shirt of the same consistency gradually replacing the former. All shirts now purchased or manufactured at the State Infirmary are of the new variety; look less "institutional," and in less than another year will have completely eradicated the old hickory variety. The new shirt will be more pleasing and acceptable to the patients and is distinctive enough to serve identification of our patients which is the essential factor concerned.

Cardigan jackets have gradually replaced the canvas jackets for winter wear of the male patients, and other changes in wearing apparel inaugurated during the year.

The various hospital buildings, forty-four in number, have been painted and decorated wherever possible. The white bed spreads on the female side, and somewhat on the male hospital side, have been replaced with colored spreads which have added to the general appearance of the various wards.

Cretonne overhangings, sofa pillows upon the beds, and sitting rooms established in heretofore vacant space add to the attractiveness of the institution on the female side.

Many of the bathrooms have been attractively and artistically repainted following out the very excellent painting schemes at the State Farm at Bridgewater. Many wards have been panelled and stippled following out the above design which have made many old spots look not only new but very attractive. Our visits to the State Farm at Bridgewater were very beneficial and we are indebted to Superintendent James E. Warren for his example and assistance. Institutions contemplating painting programs may well pay a visit to that institution.

Generally the program throughout the past year has been to replace color for white wherever and whenever possible, and to make homelike and attractive throughout the institution.

The Administration Building has been changed in many particulars. Admission of cases heretofore admitted in and through the main corridor has been discontinued for over a year and well fitted admitting and reception rooms have been established in the basement which also serve the needs of the social service department in their work. The Superintendent's office has been moved to the front of the building; an Information Room established; a new Medical Record room established; also changes in the offices of the Assistant Superintendent and Treasurer.

During the year two new necessary positions were added to our quota. Thomas F. McKay and George H. Cogan were added to the administrative staff, the former as Institutional Treasurer, the latter as Assistant Steward. Mrs. Annie G. McDonald, Superintendent of Nurses, and Harry G. Murray, Head Supervisor of Male Nurses now have their respective offices in the administration building with regular hours for interviewing and other office detail facilitating their work.

SURGICAL SERVICE

The so-called new operating room has been connected by an enclosed corridor with the male hospital and is now used exclusively for male operative cases.

A very excellent operating room in the female hospital, unused for many years past, has been repainted and re-established and is now in use exclusively for female operative cases. Inasmuch as all female employees, when ill or operated upon, were treated at the Women's Special Hospital it was necessary to provide a new room exclusively for female employees in the surgical ward of the female hospital.

Formerly all operative cases had to be transported to the new operating room prior to, and from that building to their respective ward, overground, soon after operation. This unfortunate condition has been entirely eliminated through the above measures.

The acceptance and opening of our new cafeteria in July now provides a means of communication by subway between all hospital buildings except the Bancroft and Fiske, (male and female tubercular buildings), Children's Hospital, Stonecroft and Stonehouse, all of which are outside the enclosure.

The old domestic building, replaced by the new cafeteria, will undoubtedly be used, in part, to relieve overcrowding during the present winter season and eventually may be converted either into several large wards for hospital cases, or as a recreation and reading room service. The basement floor of this building will eventually serve to house the dental, physiotherapy and X-ray departments providing larger quarters for each and at the same time placing these departments in the centre of the enclosure readily accessible by subway to and from the male, female and mental wards although it will be necessary to pass through the basement of the new cafeteria to accomplish this procedure. Our dental rooms are in the female hospital, physiotherapy scattered all over the Institution, and X-ray now situated such that the department cannot be reached except overground. Bed patients may thus be transferred subway by carriers, and the crippled and infirm by wheel chair, for treatment in these departments when these changes are completed during the coming year.

STONECROFT

This building which houses the indigent males has annually been reported as greatly overcrowded, and, while three wards of double-decker beds are present at all times, four are necessary in the winter months.

Double-deck beds are antiques, monstrosities and long since abandoned by all modern, humane Institutions. Sanitary provisions for the old part, comprising two double-decker wards housing respectively 168 and 174 patients in normal times, which have been grossly inadequate up to the present time, will have been amply provided for within the coming year. The present General Court in our budget provided the sum of \$9,000 by special appropriation to relieve this condition. Already the foundation of a new sanitary building is underway and during the coming year, through this appropriation, a modern and adequate sanitary building will have been completed for which we are eternally grateful.

This does not however relieve the situation as to double-deck beds. Governor James M. Curley recommended to the General Court that the sum of \$160,400 be appropriated for a new building to house 350 patients, the same was placed in the Bond Issue which failed of passage.

As Superintendent, I again respectfully recommend to Governor Charles F. Hurley and the incoming General Court that the sum of \$160,400 be appropriated as an emergency measure, exclusive of any bond issue, thus furnishing humane accommodations to the poor and unfortunates, both young and old, entrusted to our charge and keeping through misfortune. This will relieve to a great degree the overcrowding annually reported by the respective Superintendents since the Institution was opened May 1, 1854. It will be most humane to grant this request.

TUBERCULAR HOSPITALS

The Fiske housing 65 female patients has been repainted and decorated to some extent and is much more homelike and attractive, yet, falling short of what is possible with the present building.

In our budget for next year the sum of \$135,000 has been requested for a new and modern building, also an alternate request for \$9,220 for general repairs to the present building.

Since submitting the budget the fact that Dr. Chadwick, Commissioner of Public Health, has a definite program for future tubercular needs and treatment, which he has presented to the budget commissioner, it would seem advisable to co-operate with his program and thus abandon requisition for a new building.

The sum of \$9,220 for general repairs to our present building is very necessary

and if granted will make the present building efficient and adequate for the purposes originally intended.

As Superintendent, I respectfully request His Excellency, Governor Charles F. Hurley and the General Court that this sum be granted as an absolute necessity.

The Bancroft, housing 165 male patients, has been materially renovated and painted and satisfactorily meets our present requirements.

STONEHOUSE

This building, housing the feeble-minded and idiotic boys, which with Stonecroft shared honors in our last report as an emergency is now a comfortable home with efficient and adequate sanitary conveniences for all dormitories; has a new recreation room in the basement; an individual oil burning installation for hot water; and is ideal generally. This was made possible through an appropriation included under general repairs for the sum of \$2,700, well spent and urgently needed, for which we are grateful.

While the feeble-minded and idiotic children should not be included in our cares and responsibilities the present status of Institutions intended for their care does not yet present opportunity to transfer these patients and children who are impossible to handle in the various communities and who cannot gain admission to Institutions for the feeble-minded are foisted upon this Institution. It is hoped that eventually these cases may be withdrawn and no new ones admitted, but, until that time arrives we are grateful to be able and willing to furnish comfortable and homelike housing and such education as they may be able to absorb.

NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE

Our new storage warehouse, one PWA project costing \$115,750, was completed for opening last July and is a complete and modern one in every particular. This building filled a dire need of the Institution since meat, butter and eggs, etc., were in one storehouse, and groceries, clothing and hospital supplies in another, at remote distances.

It is now one of our prides since the visitor may not only see a modern last minute storehouse but likewise the quality and quantity of food and clothing consumed by the Institution—one quality for patients, employees and Superintendent.

NEW CAFETERIA

This modern necessity was completed for opening also last July, a PWA project costing \$480,314, and seating 1,101 persons.

The building comprises dining rooms with cafeteria service for male and female patients, also employees and staff, respectively, and a mammoth kitchen which prepares the food for the greater part of the entire Institution.

The basement comprises a modern pasteurizing and milk bottling room, a fish department separate and complete, storage rooms and refrigeration, and last but not least a modern up to date bakery unsurpassed in this part of the country.

Merging overnight from several dining rooms and kitchens to one mammoth plant was a herculean task with many and varied problems entailed, nevertheless it was accomplished in a meritorious manner by our domestic staff and assistants. We would be remiss in our duties should we fail to give credit where credit is due. To Sister M. Carlotta, head of the dietetic department at Regis College, a graduate of Framingham Normal School and a member of the National Dietetic Association, who directed this work throughout the summer, voluntarily and gratuitously, we owe a deep debt of gratitude.

MENTAL DEPARTMENT

We still have three female and one male asylum housing some 500 patients. It was understood in 1930 that eventually all insane would be transferred to other Institutions yet this has not been done.

The recommendation was made last year that either our insane patients be transferred to other mental institutions thus providing four buildings which would absolutely relieve all overcrowding at this Institution as well as furnishing adequate accommodation for hospital cases, or, to restore to our mental department the privilege of admitting cases as previously enjoyed by the Institution

prior to 1930. No progress was made during the present year along those lines. As Superintendent, I again recommend that the Commissioner of Mental Diseases, the Commissioner of Public Welfare and the Superintendent of the State Infirmary endeavour by conference to bring about a suitable adjustment for the best interest of all concerned.

Our mental wards are very comfortable though overcrowded, homelike and attractive, the essence of cleanliness due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Annie G. McDonald, Superintendent of Nurses and her staff. The former has spent the greater part of her life in this Institution and it may be justly noted that the absolute cleanliness of the Institution as a whole (and more particularly the female side) portray her character, ability and conscientious endeavours far beyond the magic of written words.

MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The State Infirmary offers exceptional medical and sociological advantages. Since assuming the Superintendency more than a year ago special effort has been made in this direction.

Six young women, for the most part college graduates, have completed a six months voluntary course as Laboratory Technicians. The fact that three of these young women were among the top five on the Massachusetts State Civil Service list was just compensation to all concerned for this innovation.

The Training School for Nurses, established in 1894, now affiliates for one year with the Boston City Hospital and applications for admission are far in excess of entrance possibilities. The school pays \$25 monthly for the probationary three month period, and \$45 monthly thereafter for the remainder of the course.

Since the school has a high standing in the State and very fortunate, in its present affiliation, there is a possibility that in the near future the remuneration may be materially lessened thereby attracting the very best applicants desiring to make the nursing profession their life's work. The State Board of Registration of Nurses favor such a program. The school year begins October first of each year.

The Training School for Attendants offers a one year course to young women desirous of entering the nursing profession who cannot meet the educational requirements of the training school for nurses. At the completion of the course a diploma is conferred and the recipient is a good practical, domestic nurse. This school pays \$45 monthly throughout the year of training. School year begins February first each year.

Sociology classes visit the State Infirmary each year from Harvard, Radcliffe Regis and Simmons Colleges. Additionally students of Smith, Simmons, Regis and Boston College cover regular and special assignments here, including research work in medical sociology, throughout the college year and summer months. Inasmuch as some ten trained social service workers of the State Department of Public Welfare visit the Infirmary each week, one or more daily, all phases of sociology including home visits are possible under trained and experienced social service workers, working in co-operation with Miss Flora E. Burton, head of the social service group, and the Superintendent of the Infirmary.

Dietetics.—Work in this field and educational advantages for practical experience are unlimited. Miss Elizabeth McMahon, A.B., Head Dietician, assisted by a corps of six additional dieticians comprise a staff fully equipped to give instruction in a real modern cafeteria (capacity 1,101 seats) including mass production and special diets.

Foundation.—During the past summer four theological students under the leadership of Rev. David Hunter, Protestant Chaplain, carried on their daily schedule of work and assignments of lectures, visitations and conferences.

Throughout the year groups assigned from the Newton Theological School visit the Institution, directed by the Rev. Mr. Hunter.

Religious Care.—The State Infirmary has two Catholic and one Protestant Chaplain regularly attached. Rev. Terrence Loftus, O.M.I. and Rev. Raymond Danahy, O.M.I. serve the religious needs of those of the Catholic faith while Rev. David Hunter cares for those of Protestant faith.

Masses are celebrated on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation at 5:30 and 8:00, while Protestant services are conducted each Sunday at 9:30 o'clock. Addi-

tionally Protestant Communion services are conducted monthly, both the General and Episcopalian services. The latter service is conducted each month by a minister of that denomination upon invitation of Rev. Mr. Hunter.

Rev. Moses Sedar, Jewish Chaplain, visits the Institution regularly throughout the year visiting the members of that faith.

VERMIN, FLIES AND OTHER UNDESIRABLES

Realizing that haphazard attempts on the part of employees, untrained in the special field of eradication of vermin of all types, to successfully cope with this most important problem of hospital management, as Superintendent, I recommend to the Board of Trustees the importance and necessity of entering into a contract with some trained firm of specialists to care for the same.

Previously much more was expended for chemicals and formulas to attempt haphazard methods by unskilled and untrained employees than the contract price of specialized forms. A contract was entered into and, strange as it may appear, the experiment has proven itself entirely satisfactory to all concerned particularly the patients.

Much work was done early this spring on fly prevention by employees with a marked degree of improvement, but much remains to be done.

Our Institution is composed of 44 hospital buildings; 88 buildings more or less inhabited, and a total of 124 buildings including henneries, piggery, farm and others.

SCREENING OF HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

A fair part of the hospital buildings are unscreened, and, flies though far less numerous the last year than the previous one, are still far too numerous for comfort or health safety of patients and employees, particularly the former. The prevention measure has done much during the past year to lessen this undesirable condition, but, until such time as appropriate and adequate appropriation is made in the budget as a separate item to provide screens for our 44 hospital buildings, no real progress can be made to give proper comfort in warm weather either to patient or employee.

This year's budget has an estimate of \$14,220 listed under special appropriations requested to meet this vital need and emergency.

QUARTERS FOR FEMALE AND MALE EMPLOYEES

In last year's budget, as in this year's, a request has been made for appropriations for new male and female quarters. Last year we were unsuccessful. This year the request is submitted again for consideration of the Governor and General Court namely:

Quarters for Female Employees	\$135,000
Quarters for Male Employees	75,000

These buildings will meet the necessary demands of the present, and give adequate surplus for some few years to come.

When one considers that 150 of our 663 employees now receive money in lieu of maintenance (approximately \$280 a year each) because of inability to provide rooms, one may see also that the sum paid annually for this purpose would in five to seven years pay for the erection and furnishing of these very necessary buildings.

Quarters for female employees are comfortable; for the most part electrical wiring and the like has been old and obsolete; supplies are now on hand to give everyday safety electrical service and with sufficient help to install the same the coming year should make the present female quarters satisfactory.

The male quarters are still unsatisfactory, although much has been done to better conditions. For the most part these are in old buildings, show evidences of time and wear, and are for the most part absolutely unsatisfactory.

An Institution with 150 employees commuting daily is entirely unsatisfactory for efficiency and service, and has other problems involved. Living upon the grounds has many advantages from a practical viewpoint as well as a definite financial saving to the State.

FIRE PROTECTION

New fire rules and regulations and actual fire drills both on the wards and outside the hospital buildings have been inaugurated and strictly enforced.

Employees, patients, and apparatus are drilled and tested out regularly and with general satisfaction

While drills and protection seem adequate during working hours daily, and while extinguishers sprinklers and hose attachments are serviceable and checked—the great man power of the actual fire fighting personnel are in the construction and engineering crews, none of whom receive maintenance or live on State grounds, with few exceptions—a fire in the nighttime would place the burden upon doctors, male attendants, and other male employees less capable of assuming the task. This is a serious condition which must be faced at this time or the very near future.

Housing accommodations with added personnel living on the grounds and direction of effort in housing and replacements of employees would materially simplify this very serious problem.

FIRE PROTECTION AT BARN

Although our hospital buildings were supplied with a sprinkler system a few years ago through a PWA project, stable and farm buildings are unprotected except for hand extinguishers. These buildings are of wooden construction.

We have some 20 horses, and upwards of 250 pedigreed Holstein cows (National Honor Roll) yielding 1,800 to 2,300 quarts of milk daily.

Dr. John H. Nichols, my predecessor as Superintendent, has advocated a new brick barn to replace the present wooden structure and was unsuccessful also in procuring a sprinkling system to protect the present structure and it's very valuable herd of cattle.

This year's budget requisition of \$7,436 will, if granted, give adequate protection to the present wooden structure.

I cannot urge too strongly the vital and absolute need of fire protection at the Barn. The herd if destroyed can never be replaced; the financial loss will be great; the food loss (milk) will be expensive; and a fire at this wooden structure will have been a serious menace to some 3,500 to 3,800 human souls housed on the Institution grounds.

A real fire at the Barn will be a calamity to the Institution. Such a calamity may be averted by prompt action and the expenditure of \$7,436 by the General Court for this specific purpose in the present budget. I consider this a public safety emergency.

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS FOR MAINTENANCE

<i>Object for Which Appropriation is Required</i>	<i>Estimates for Fiscal Year 1937</i>	<i>Appropriation 1936</i>
Personal services	\$738,365	\$629,065
Religious instruction	3,938	3,100
Travel, Transportation and office expenses	9,230	8,000
Food	319,941	281,000
Clothing and materials	80,800	73,000
Heat and other plant operation	82,035	71,450
Medical and general care	59,000	53,000
Furnishings and household supplies	58,800	47,000
Farm	45,800	40,000
Garage and grounds	10,965	8,100
Repairs, ordinary	31,250	25,000
Repairs and renewals	62,861	30,590
Totals	\$1,502,985	\$1,269,305

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED

New Building for housing male patients	\$160,640
Quarters for female employees	135,000
Quarters for male employees	75,000

Women's Tubercular Hospital	135,000
New Medical Center	300,000
19 miles 16' Macadam road	37,240
7 miles curbstone	27,720
Roof repairs	21,200
Brick work	18,750
Sewers	10,560
Remodeling Old Domestic Bldg. for Recreation Bldg.	21,500
2-Story Connecting Bldg. between Annex 1 and 2	21,200
Construct brick structure at Operating Room for Doctors' Lockers	2,800
Dining Room and Kitchen addition at Bancroft	31,564
General Repairs to Women's Tubercular Hospital (alternate for Item 4)	9,220
Replacement and building of fly screens in 44 bldgs.	14,220
800 ft. 7' Kalamein partition for Stonecroft	5,600
Heating system	14,867
Hight pressure 6" steam line	5,040
1-625 KVA steam turbine	24,560
Hot water circulating system	28,000
Plumbing	95,000
Electrical wiring	16,542
Fire protection at barn	7,436
Garage	8,000
Engine room roof	14,500
Total	\$1,241,159

The above requisitions in the 1937 budget have been submitted after a careful survey and inventory of the physical needs of the State Infirmary.

Forty-four (44) hospital buildings—88 buildings inhabited—124 buildings for all purposes—nearly 1,000 acres of land—maintenance operation and repair of the necessary sewer, water, electrical supply, laundry and heating system appurtenant thereto—the every day needs of a virtual city of 4,000 people cannot be underestimated.

We have 21.97 acres of floor surfaces; 36.60 acres of roof areas; 114.25 acres of lathe plastic surface, ceiling, partitions, and side walls; 3.24 acres of glass sash; 139.73 acres of painted surfaces; 15.10 acres of exterior walls; 3,821 doors.

On May 1, 1854, the Institution was opened to accommodate 500 patients. There were 2,193 admissions up to December 1st of that year. The Institution has been reported overcrowded—overcrowded—annually ever since that time. Our highest census of last year was 3,205 in early February, and, during the late summer and early fall, the census was some 150 daily above normal. It is expected the present winter will surpass all daily figures of last year's census.

STATE PLANNING

A careful analysis of the various problems presenting themselves in such an Institution as the State Infirmary would suggest the advisability of the absolute necessity, and sound wisdom and judgment, of an exhaustive survey of the present and future needs of our State Institutions—Mental—Public Health—Public Welfare—Penal, etc.

Our indirect loose-leaf-like connections with the Department of Mental Diseases is neither fair to the patient nor the Institution since 1930. This could be remedied to the general satisfaction of all, and the best interest of the patients, by such a survey.

Our feeble-minded problem though numerically small is critically acute. The child who cannot be tolerated longer in outside communities and who cannot gain admission to the schools for the feeble-minded is foisted upon us. With the close proximity to the indigent group, and the characters which the latter include, the feeble-minded should not be at Tewksbury.

We must soon either build a new female Tubercular Hospital or transfer our 40 to 65 patients elsewhere to avoid this expenditure. The Advisory Board of

Public Welfare has strongly advised that our present building (Fiske) be torn down, and a new one built to replace it. A request has been made for a new building housing 150 patients at \$135,000 in this year's budget. In conformity with Dr. Chadwick's plan an alternate item of \$9,220 for general repairs to our present building has also been submitted.

While the latter is very urgent and necessary at all events, and at the present time, such a survey would show what procedure was wisest both for the patient and State. Our patients, are so few comparatively speaking, that it might appear best following such a survey to provide elsewhere for them. It is certain that in the event they are to remain here a new building must be provided in the near future.

How much more should or can the present State Infirmary expand? Would it be wise, or unwise, to provide a new Institution for the indigent and chronic sick in another part of the State, rather than to continue to expand beyond control? Would it be wise or unwise to segregate the indigent from the chronic sick and crippled and maimed, or, if so segregated to place all the real indigent separate from the latter group at all times?

A scientific and careful survey would do much to clarify the present makeshift arrangements and census of many of our Institutions.

A reclassification of patients and of Institutions, with the possible addition of one or more new institutions would, I believe, result from such a survey and eventually justify the wisdom of the undertaking and the outlay of funds suggested thereby. Such a survey would mean efficiency and economy in the years that are to follow and thereby enable each of the various state institutions to care for and serve their designated classification of patients adequately and efficiently.

CONCLUSION

The patients of the State Infirmary are very comfortable and exceptionally well cared and provided for. Our wards are clean, homelike, and inviting although still overcrowded. The early results of sixteen months of stewardship are apparent and real. Much remains to be done. We have done a great deal. Old buildings can never be made new; they can and must be made habitable, homelike and serve the purpose for which they were intended. Each and every patient is properly clothed and attended; our buildings are warm and comfortable; our wards, particularly the female, are particularly clean, homelike and attractive. Our first "beauty parlor" has been installed in our oldest female asylum. We hope to add at least another the coming year. All the world likes a good cup of tea or coffee, and all have it here. Three good square appetizing meals a day builds resistance and keeps patients happy. Clean linen, proper bathroom facilities, and excellent nursing care are essential and present throughout the Institution.

One may find interest in the following figures effective at the State Infirmary:

1800 loaves of bread baked and consumed daily.

3000 quarts of milk consumed daily.

(2000 qts. daily raised on farm).

(1000 qts. purchased daily).

22 barrels squash necessary for one meal.

400 gallons cereals or soup for one meal.

2400-2500 pounds of butter weekly for entire hospital.

6½ barrels of flour consumed daily.

40 bags of potatoes consumed daily.

25 cases canned vegetables for one meal (6-1gal. to case).

3000 pounds fish per meal.

2000 pounds roast beef per meal.

600 pounds baked beans for meals (a. Beans).

300 pounds cooked cereal for breakfast.

75 pounds coffee each meal.

40 pounds tea each meal.

1400 pounds bananas for one meal.

1½ barrels of sugar daily.

If one would but take the time to visit Tewksbury before speaking of it; if the press would but visit it anytime and know first hand our real conditions; if all

who may chance to read this report would pay us a friendly visit; then and then only may one realize our boast of no "set-up-days" at Tewksbury. Regardless of who the visitor, or visitors, might have been during the past year, or may be in the next, the Superintendent alone has known they were to visit.

"Always ready, always the same" is the slogan of the State Infirmary at Tewksbury. Visitors are always welcome.

We are not here to play—to dream, to drift.

We have hard work to do and loads to lift.

Shun not the struggle—face it: 'tis God's Gift.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL REPORT

The following is a summary of the Statistical Report for the year beginning December 1, 1935, and ending November 30, 1936.

The records for 1936 show that during the year, 6,897 patients have been cared for—5,189 male and 1,708 female, 656 more than the previous year. At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,157 patients in the institution, 184 more than the previous year. The largest daily census was 3,206 on Feb. 12, 1936, and the smallest daily census was 2,707 on June 29, 1936. The daily average number of patients was 2,977—73 more than in 1935.

There were 156 births—71 male and 85 female. The number of deaths was 593—563 in the general hospital and 30 in the department for insane; 441 males and 152 females.

The expenditures for maintenance were \$1,266,243.63. For salaries \$618,730.18; general expenditures \$647,513.45. The weekly per capita cost was \$8.1788.

The amount of \$159,763.05 was received for the support of city, town and United States cases cared for at the Infirmary, for articles sold, etc., which leaves a net cost of \$1,106,480.58 for maintenance of the institution for the year, and a net weekly per capita cost of \$7.15.

Under the heading of Special Appropriations the sum of \$174,433.79 was expended as shown in detail in the financial report.

There were treated in the hospital wards, 6,665 cases—5,369 male and 1,296 female. Of these, 1,465 were discharged well; 1,007 improved; 980 not improved, 563 died, and 2,650 remained in the Infirmary.

There were 69 cases of spinal cord disease; 417 of cardiac; 29 of epilepsy; 413 of alcoholism; 463 of tuberculosis; 750 of arteriosclerosis; 137 of syphilis; 218 of gonococcus infection; 322 respiratory system; 127 gastro-intestinal disease; 112 gastro-urinary tract; 244 puerperal state; 140 of early infancy; 176 of skin and cellular tissues; 140 of bones and joints; 116 of cancer; 1,116 circulatory system, and 272 due to accident or external causes.

Among the 563 deaths, 104 were due to tuberculosis of the lungs; 53 to cancer; 279 to cardiac vascular diseases, and 31 to lobar and broncho-pneumonia.

The necessity of increasing the bed capacity in the men's hospital is a most needy requisite and has become more apparent during the past year because of the constant increase in the number of hospital admissions. We have reached a new high on male patient admissions, the number during the past year being 3,149 as compared with that of the previous year of 2,457. The assistance afforded by the increase in personnel—the addition of a greater number of internes—has been of considerable help; this knowledge of more individual attention in the care of the sick is most gratifying.

The following type and number of operations were performed in the men's department during the year: herniorrhaphy, 72; appendectomy, 17; gastroenterostomy, 2; gastrostomy, 2; colostomy, 2; exploratory laparotomy, 4; cholecystectomy, 3; nephrectomy, 1; suprapubic cystotomy, 10; prostatectomy, 2; transurethral prostatic resections, 5; mid-thigh amputation, 6; hydroceles, 5; hemorrhoidectomy, 5; orchidectomy, 2; fistula-in-ano, 3; saphenous vein ligation, 28; orthopedic, 20; nose and throat, 45; removal of urethral calculi, 2; and during the year over 250 minor operations were performed.

The number of outside consultants has been increased and we are gratified for their efforts, among whom are Dr. Harold Leland of Lowell; Dr. Edward J. O'Brien of Boston, Dr. E. J. Brackett of Boston, Dr. George A. Leahy of Lowell and Dr. Francis R. Mahoney of Lowell.

The introduction of transurethral resections has been of great value in the surgical treatment of prostatic obstructions, and this has been brought about by the assistance of members of our consultant staff.

The X-ray department continuously shows an increase in the total amount of work performed. An important and satisfying feature is the routine, yearly X-ray check-up of chests of our hospital employees. Gastro-intestinal X-ray studies are steadily increasing in number and the need of a physician to devote all of his time to X-ray work becomes increasingly evident.

After two years of most efficient service in our men's hospital, Dr. John R. Hopkins, resigned on February 12, 1936, to enter private practice in Hingham, Mass.

Dr. George L. Lalime, a graduate of Tufts College Medical School, and former house physician at the Cambridge Hospital, and the New York Orthopedic Hospital of New York City, was appointed to the men's hospital service on March 25, 1936.

In the women's department there were 569 admissions, and 546 discharges, including 99 deaths, with 456 remaining in the department. In the maternity ward there were 195 cases of pregnancy, with 160 deliveries, including eight stillbirths, 12 premature births, and 1 Cesarean section.

There were treated in the venereal department for women, 66 new cases of syphilis and 103 cases of gonorrhea.

Of the 205 children admitted to the Children's hospital, the majority were of very low mentality, such as idiots and hydrocephalics. During the year 227 children were discharged from this department.

A complete physical examination was given all patients in the women's house and in the south end of the female hospital, during the year.

One hundred and twenty-five children were vaccinated against small-pox, and 65 children received the Dick test, with but one positive reaction which was immunized.

An increase was noted in the number of congenital luetic children admitted during the year, who were immediately started on treatment.

During January, 1936, there were 13 cases of diphtheria in the children's hospital. Many of these children had no clinical symptoms although they were positive on cultures from nose and throat, and were termed as "laboratory diphtheria." All children in this department were immunized and treated for this particular disease.

In the women's hospital, 102 operations were performed which include appendectomies, hysterectomies; uterine suspensions; Fredot Rhammsted operation; thyroidectomies; splenectomies; cholecystectomies; perneorrhaphies; Cesarean section; oophorectomies; salpingectomies; tonsillectomies and adenectomies.

Dr. William R. Green, a graduate of the Tufts College Medical School and a former interne at the St. Joseph's Hospital of Lowell, was added to the staff of the women's department on August 10, 1936.

In the hospitals for tuberculosis, 457 cases were treated which include pulmonary and extra pulmonary types; 344 males and 113 females: 171 were discharged—12 well, 95 relieved and 64 not relieved; 104 died—79 males and 25 females: 147 males and 35 females remained at the end of the year.

Of the extra pulmonary type of tuberculosis, there were 10 cases: 1 of the peritoneum, 5 of the vertebral column, 1 of joints; 1 of the lymphatic system and 2 of the genito-urinary system.

During the year pneumolysis was done on 6 patients; phrenic nerve crushing on 8 patients. At the end of the year there were 33 receiving pneumothorax treatment.

The statistics for the department for the insane are for the twelve months beginning October 1, 1935, and ending September 30, 1936.

There was but one admission to the department during the year, one female patient transferred from boarding out. Twenty-nine deaths occurred—7 men and 22 women; 3 patients were discharged from the books during the year, one of whom was recovered, and the other two unimproved.

Sixty patients of the general hospital department were legally committed to other state hospitals: 75 young women patients of the general hospital department—sex problem cases—were given mental examinations, and 25 juvenile offenders were studied in the Lowell Court.

Entertainments such as moving pictures, dances, parties, plays, corn roasts, picnics, and rides were provided as in other years. Every attempt was made to keep as many patients occupied as was possible but the advancing years of the patients in our mental wards, with their enfeeblement, together with the fact that no new cases are being committed to this department, is steadily decreasing the number of those who are able to be of much real assistance, so that it is difficult to find sufficient patient help for the mental wards, without attempting to lend assistance to other departments as in the past. There are usually about 12 men from this department who help with the farm work, whereas ten years ago, fifty to one hundred were steadily occupied with the farm work.

Improvement has been noted in the condition of the clothing of the women patients, and also in the food; wards have been brightened and a beauty parlor will be opened shortly.

The increase in the number of very aged demented men and women not only in the mental wards but in the general wards as well, is a problem to be considered. There are many of these aged patients who cannot be committed as insane as they are too feeble to be transferred to other institutions, under commitment. We anticipate that there will be a steady increase in this group and believe that special plans will eventually have to be made for their care.

On August 5, 1936, Dr. Jessie D. Robertson, assistant physician in the mental wards, died at the New England Hospital for Women and Children, following a short illness. Dr. Robertson had rendered most conscientious and capable service in our mental department for over eight years.

The summary of the work in the dental department is as follows: Chair patients, 2,387; plates, 212; plates repaired, 57; partial plates with clasps, 2; amalgam fillings, 341; cement fillings, 142; extractions, 1,892; extractions with ether, 19; prophylaxis, 232; bridgework repaired, 2; fractures, 3; Alveolar abscesses, 37. Treatments: pyorrhea, 46; Vincent's Angina, 21; stomatitis, 46; temporary stoppings, 153; and post operative, 172.

The following is a summary of the work in the laboratory:

Pathology.—Autopsies, 96; gross surgical specimens, 179; autopsy sections examined, 428; surgical sections examined, 311.

Bacteriology.—Guinea pig inoculations, 90; Dick tests, 24; Schick tests, 20; vaccines, 13; pneumococcus typing, 38; G. C. smears, 4,683; nose and throat cultures and smears for K. L. and Vincent's, 854; feces for ova, 20; urines for T. B., 12; blood cultures, 30; bacteriological identification, 55; ear cultures, 38; widals, 2; dark field examinations, 7; virulence tests for K. L., 12.

Serology.—Blood kahns, 120; blood Hinton's, 3,380; spinal fluid Kahns, 53; Blood PH, 10; gold sol, 140.

Chemistry.—Urinalyses, 13,184; Mosenthal tests, 7; P. S. P. tests, 57; acetone and diacetic acid, 7; bile test, 1; occult blood, 33; gastric analyses, 74; icteric index tests, 10; Van den Berg tests, 10; spinal fluid analyses, 127; Bence-Jones proteose, 2; urine for morphia, 1; water analyses, 6; milk analyses, 43.

Blood Chemistry.—Blood sugar, 1,110; B. U. N., 327; N. P. N., 15; blood calcium, 16; blood chloride, 1; blood phosphorus, 1; blood cholesterol, 1.

Miscellaneous.—Complete blood counts, 1,025; hemoglobin determinations, 196; red blood counts, 194; white blood counts, 300; differentials, 245; clotting and bleeding times, 39; reticulocyte counts, 4; platelet count, 1; Takata Ara tests, 8; blood sedimentation tests, 50; blood matchings, 71; Friedman tests, 25.

Weekly clinical-pathological conferences were held for the instruction of the Staff and the Internes. These have been frequently supplemented by the presentation of gross specimens as well as by micro-projector demonstrations. During the past year the laboratory has trained six volunteer workers in the science of Medical Technology. The facilities of the laboratory have also been extended to the Training School for the instruction of the students in urinalysis.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The training school for nurses has found many changes necessary to maintain its standing with the State Board of Registration for Nurses. These changes have been accomplished and the training school retains its usual rating.

On September 16, 1936, graduation exercises were held for a class of 15 graduates.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Patrick Sullivan, Deputy Commissioner of Education gave the address: diplomas were presented by Mr. Frederick W. Enwright, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, to the following graduates: Marie Agnes Marcelle Aubut, Helen Anna Baxter, Ruth Bertha Bridgeford, Helen Joan Carey, Helen Frances Christoun, Madeline Norma Crandall, Louise Coddington Cudworth, Pauline Anna Erickson, Thelma Jeanette Fenton, Mary Angela Gavin, Margaret Louise Kirwin, Catherine Agnes McCann, Eleanor McCann, Florence Christine McNamara and Katherine Mary Teevan.

On October 1, 1936, 26 intermediate students were sent to the Boston City Hospital for affiliation, and a new class of 27 preliminary students were admitted on this date.

During October and November 16 senior students have returned from the Boston City Hospital after completing their affiliation.

On January 28, 1936, graduation exercises for the one year attendants course students, were held in the class room at the State Infirmary; addresses were given by Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and by Mrs. Lawrence K. Kelley: diplomas were presented by Dr. Lawrence K. Kelley, Superintendent, to eleven graduates: Elizabeth Ann Cahill, Mildred Louise Gendron, Elsie Elizabeth Hallen Linn, Carolyn Elizabeth Mathewson, Elizabeth Theresa McGrath, Mary Jane McGlynn, Hester Ella Palmer, Doris Ellen Ryant, Alice Frances Russell, Dorothy Mary Sims and Helen Georgina Almayra Snow.

February 1, 1936, a new class of 36 were admitted to the attendants' course. During the year 8 have left.

On Nov. 30, 1936, there were 280 employed in the female nursing department and 102 male attendants and supervisors, making a total of 382 employed in ward service.

It is recommended that we be allowed more female graduate nurses for floor duty.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

There have been no changes in the personnel of the occupational therapy department during the past year.

A system of rotating for the ward therapists has been in use for more than a year and found quite successful. Each therapist spends three months at the men's hospital, the tuberculosis hospitals, and the women's hospital.

An average of 157 patients, monthly have been reached by this department—35 in the central workshop for men; 28 in the men's hospital, 74 in the women's hospital, 14 in the Fiske and 6 in the Bancroft.

In our industrial department, among the larger items made for use in the institution, are 452 dozen women's dresses and aprons, 458 dozen women's under garments, 557 dozen infants dresses and other articles of wear; 55 dozen men's overalls; 66 dozen men's outside shirts, 18 dozen bathrobes, 483 mattresses, 624 pillows, 814 dozen pillow slips, 713 dozen sheets; 730 rugs, 100 dozen laundry bags, 708 corn brooms, 1,154 dozen towels, 10,145 yards of towelling, and 1,221 yards of shirting. 329,500 forms were printed for institution use, also 7 books. Articles repaired include 3,034 prs. of shoes, 758 dozens stockings, 1,612 dozen articles of clothing, 490 books, and 89 chairs.

FARM

It is with pleasure that I report that our dairy herd of thoroughbred Holstein stock remains on the accredited list. Our total milk production was 1,682,682 pounds of milk, and a total of 23,636 pounds of veal and beef was killed for institution use. 87,877 pounds of pork were produced, an increase of over 12,000 pounds over the previous year. The poultry farm yielded 23,760 dozen of eggs, and supplied 16,707 pounds of poultry for institution use. This is a considerable increase over the previous year.

The results of the farm crops were gratifying, with a production of 306 tons of green feed, 250 tons of hay, and 740 tons of ensilage. The garden crops showed a substantial gain and kept the institution well supplied with green vegetables during the summer, and a good supply of squash, cabbage, carrots, beets and turnips were stored for winter consumption.

The buildings at the piggery and at the poultry farm have been improved and are still in the process of further renovation.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Among the innumerable articles of repairs and improvements, some of the larger items are: a new washing machine and a 48 inch electric motor driven extractor at laundry; moved and reset all washers and extractors in north end of laundry; installed 110 radiators and 48 unit heaters; an electric oil burner with a 250 gallon hot water tank at stone house; ran 26,580 feet of electric wire, and 9,065 feet of conduit pipe; installed a new electric exhaust fan for Chapel; laid 150 feet of parkway cable; installed four electric stoves at women's hospital and one at maternity; also clothes washer, milk pasteurizer, enamel sink and an ice chest at maternity; 10 sinks; 2 bath rooms complete, 6 new bath tubs in officers' quarters; renewed 50 flush valves, made 350 feet of stove pipe and 250 feet of copper drain pipe; installed new hot water circulating centrifugal pump, and in accordance with arrangements between the Town of Tewksbury and the Board of Trustees, a 6 inch fire hydrant was installed at the corner of Chandler and Main Streets. Four boilers were scraped, gauges repaired, safety valves reground, baffle brick repaired, blow-off valves resealed and valves packed: 118 tons of artificial ice were made, and 7,866 odd jobs were done about the institution.

The new kitchen and dining room building, a W.P.A. project, including all equipment, was completed and opened for service on July 9, 1936. The building was built by E. J. Rappoli Construction Co. of Cambridge. Grading around the building has been completed by Contractor Callahan. The new storehouse, a W.P.A. project, erected by D. W. Walker of Lowell, has been fully equipped and in use since June 8, 1936. 48,000 square feet of roofs have been repaired; 2,100 feet of woven wire fence, 9 feet high, were erected; 3,000 sq. feet of brickwork pointed, a subway 221 feet long built from the women's hospital to nurses' hall 2, and 6,600 feet of sewer pipe laid.

A W.P.A. project for 4 new filter beds 125 x 90 feet, is nearing completion, also under a W.P.A. project, 30 existing filter beds have been dug out, refilled and put in working condition. The excavation work has been completed and a footing wall built at the Stonecroft building, for a new toilet section.

LIBRARY

A summary of the library shows a total of 3,000 hospital books and 1,500 staff books. The circulation for 1936, was 21,074. Books, magazines and newspapers to the value of \$380.18 were purchased and donated to the library as a gift from the Community Store.

We are indebted to many organizations and friends for their donations of large numbers of very fine books and magazines which were distributed through the library to the wards.

Death has taken its toll among our personnel and it is with sorrow that I record the names of the following employees whose efficient service and valued friendship has been lost to us through death during 1936: Francis Dudley, February 11, Attendant; Richard Maguire, March 19, Attendant; Benjamin Marsh, March 10, Engineering department; Edward E. O'Brien, June 1, Farm Hand; Edward Butler, July 19, Laundry Worker; Dr. Jessie D. Robertson, physician; August 5, Thomas Brewer, September 28, Chauffeur; Mrs. Mary Ellen McHugh, September 10, 1936, Attendant; George Ryan, November 1, Attendant.

I wish to express my appreciation to Walter V. McCarthy, Commissioner of Public Welfare; to the Director of Aid and Relief and his assistants; and to Miss Flora E. Burton, Supervisor of Social Service, and her assistants for their co-operation during the year.

I wish to thank the Medical Staff and employees in each and every department for their co-operation and assistance at all times.

To the Board of Trustees I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the kindness and co-operation extended me during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE K. KELLEY, M.D., *Superintendent.*

FINANCIAL REPORT

To the Trustees of the State Infirmary:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this Institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936:

CASH ACCOUNT			
<i>Income</i>			
Board of inmates			\$154,169 92
Personal Services:			
Receipts from the Board of Retirement			297 00
Sales:			
Clothing and Materials		\$935 77	
Medical and General Care		344 25	
Farm		538 94	
Food		1,998 21	
Garage, etc.		63 52	
Repairs, ordinary		713 63	
Travel, transportation and office expenses		209 94	
Board of employees		491 87	5,296 13
Total Income			\$159,763 05

MAINTENANCE			
Balance from previous years, brought forward			\$32,148 09
Appropriation current year			1,270,005 00
Total			\$1,302,153 09
Expenses as analyzed below			1,266,191 79
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth			\$35,961 30

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES			
Personal Services			\$618,730 18
Food			287,992 33
Medical and general care			53,868 84
Farm			39,990 09
Heat, light and power			77,396 08
Garage, stable and grounds			6,770 03
Travel, transportation and office expense			8,550 27
Religious instruction			3,183 33
Clothing and materials			71,729 24
Furnishings and household supplies			52,447 21
Repairs, ordinary			24,911 56
Repairs and renewals			20,622 63
Total			\$1,266,191 79

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS			
Balance, December 1, 1935			\$221,800 76
Less decrease in allotment E.P.W.C.			12,163 64
			\$209,637 12
Reverted to State Treasurer			955 29
			\$208,681 83
Appropriation 1936			9,000 00
Total			\$217,681 83
Expended during year			174,433 79
Balance November 30, 1936, carried to next year			\$43,248 04

	Appropriation	Expended during Fiscal Year	Expended to Date	Balance
Filter Beds	\$19,288 34	\$756 37	\$19,044 71	\$243 63
Docket 5772 New Kitchen and Dining Room C-1	490,000 00	142,223 46	482,391 63	7,608 37
Docket 1026 New Boilers and Chimney C-2	48,000 00	393 82	42,713 72	5,286 28
Docket 1035 Fire Protection C-3	138,000 00	899 15	124,274 11	13,725 89
Docket 5751 Storehouse C-6	121,836 36	14,618 13	117,215 08	4,621 28
Docket 5711 Water Supply C-10	100,000 00	15,542 86	96,993 78	3,006 22
Improvements at Stonecroft	9,000 00	0	0	9,000 00
Totals	\$926,124 70	\$174,433 79	\$882,633 03	\$43,491 67
Balance carried to next year after reverting \$243.63 to the Commonwealth				\$43,248 04

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 2,977.29

Total cost of maintenance \$1,266,191.79

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.1785

Institution income \$159,763.05

Net weekly per capita \$7.1466

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE K. KELLEY, M.D., *Superintendent.*

VALUATION, NOVEMBER 30, 1936

REAL ESTATE			
Buildings		\$3,226,435.33	
Land and other real estate		84,579.94	\$3,311,015.27
PERSONAL PROPERTY			
Travel, transportation and office expense		1,111.10	
Food		24,357.81	
Clothing and materials		39,341.91	
Furnishings and household supplies		356,786.21	
Medical and general care		43,155.03	
Heat, light and power		5,688.37	
Farm		82,996.28	
Garage, stable and grounds		14,936.44	
Repairs, ordinary		17,037.17	585,410.32
Totals			\$3,896,425.59

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

(Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906).

Name of Institution: STATE INFIRMARY.

Population

	Males	Females
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	2,040	993
Number received during the year	3,149	775
Number discharged or died during the year	2,937	803
Number at end of fiscal year	2,252	905
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	2,050.18	927.11
Average number of officers and employees during the year	280.77	375.93
Maximum daily census of patients	3,206	

STATISTICAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT No. 1

Number in hospital December 1, 1935, 2,973; admitted during the year, 3,924; discharged during the year, 3,740; supported during the year, 6,897; deaths during the year, 603,—563 in the general hospital and 30 in the department for insane; 5 accident and emergency cases, and 5 employees. Births during the year, 160 which includes 4 births whose parents are employees. Weekly average, 2,977. Present number 3,157.

Of the 3,924 admitted during the twelve months ending November 30, 1936, there were from:

Boston 2,057; Tewksbury 290; Lowell 164; Living Births 148; Worcester 86; Springfield 62; Lawrence 55; Chelsea 47; Sherborn Reformatory 44; Lynn 37; Fall River 36; Haverhill 34; New Bedford 32; Medford, Andover, 29 each, 58; Industrial School, Lancaster 26; Cambridge 22; Somerville 20; Everett 19; Saugus, Wilmington 18 each, 36; Malden 17; Leominster, State Farm, 16 each, 32; Brockton 15; Fitchburg, Reading, 14 each, 28; Natick 13; Billerica, Maynard, Peabody, 12 each, 36; Northampton 11; Milford, Newburyport, 10 each, 20; Amesbury, Beverly, Methuen, Revere, Salem, 9 each, 45; Athol, Barnstable, Dracut, Newton, Pittsfield, Waltham, Wareham, 8 each, 56; North Adams, Pepperell, Watertown, Woburn, 7 each, 28; Attleboro, Chicopee, Gloucester, Holyoke, Marlborough, Pondville Hospital, Wakefield Trans. Camp, Webster, Westfield, Winchendon, 6 each, 60; Chelmsford, Danvers, Gardner, Ipswich, Industrial School, Westboro, North Andover, Northbridge, Warwick Trans. Camp, West Springfield, Williamstown, 5 each, 50; Agawam, Arlington, Ayer, Chatham, Quincy, Seekonk, Stoneham, Taunton, Wellesley, West Newbury, 4 each, 40; Avon, Belchertown State School, Burlington, Concord, Dartmouth, Essex, Framingham, Greenfield, Leicester, Medway, North Reading, Rowley, Southbridge, Wakefield, Winthrop, 3 each, 45; Acushnet, Adams, Ashburnham, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Chester, Deerfield, Dighton, Dudley, Fairhaven, Falmouth, Franklin, Georgetown, Hol-

liston, Ludlow, Mansfield, Marion, Monson, Montague, North Attleboro, Northboro, Norton, Orange, Randolph, Rockland, Russell, Sharon, Spencer, Swansea, Tyngsboro, Uxbridge, Westborough, West Bridgewater, Weymouth, Whitman, Winchester, Wrentham State School, 2 each, 78; Abington, Acton, Ashby, Ashland, Barre, Bernardston, Blackstone, Blandford, Bolton, Boxborough, Boylston, Bridgewater, Carlisle, Carver, Cheshire, Chesterfield, Chilmark, Clarksburg, Colrain, Dennis, Duxbury, Easthampton, Grafton, Great Barrington, Greenfield, Groveland, Hanover, Harwich, Hatfield, Hopkinton, Hudson, Hyannis, Lakeville San., Lancaster, Lee, Lunenburg, Manchester, Marblehead, Medfield, Middleborough, Middleton, Milbury, Millville, Milton, Nahant, Nantucket, Norfolk House of Correction, Norfolk Prison Colony, Norwood, Oxford, Palmer, Pembroke, Plymouth, Royalston, Scituate, Sheffield, Shirley, South Acton, Southborough, Southampton, Springfield District Court, Stoughton, Sturbridge, Sudbury, Swampscott, Tisbury, Walter E. Fernald State School, Ware, Warren, Westford, Westport, West Stockbridge, Wilbraham, Williamsburg, Worcester State Hospital, Wrentham, Yarmouth, 1 each, 77.

The following table indicates the number each month, also sex and age:

	Totals	Males	Females	Under 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Over 90
1935													
December	309	249	60	19	13	36	37	57	67	54	21	5	-
1936													
January	338	262	76	20	21	43	46	62	64	57	18	6	1
February	273	203	70	24	8	38	39	39	60	44	18	3	-
March	281	223	58	15	11	37	38	50	50	49	22	8	1
April	302	243	59	17	14	32	29	50	62	67	23	8	-
May	327	270	57	13	12	22	47	63	71	70	23	6	-
June	262	198	64	17	13	27	32	35	52	56	20	10	-
July	343	287	56	20	10	37	25	54	82	79	28	7	1
August	335	274	61	16	6	36	35	62	89	57	30	3	1
September	325	279	46	16	6	26	43	69	84	60	16	4	1
October	318	259	59	23	10	28	37	59	63	68	21	9	-
November	511	402	109	43	48	57	77	83	95	74	30	4	-
Totals	3,924	3,149	775	243	172	419	485	683	839	735	270	73	5

STATEMENT No. 2

Nativity of Patients

Massachusetts 1,661; Ireland 467; British Provinces 375; Maine 165; New York 117; New Hampshire 107; Poland 90; Italy 82; Rhode Island 81; England 73; Russia 69; Vermont 64; Connecticut 50; Scotland 48; Finland 37; Lithuania, Pennsylvania, 35 each, 70; New Jersey 19; Illinois, No. Carolina, Sweden, Virginia, 18 each, 72; Maryland 13; Greece, Ohio, Portugal, 12 each, 36; California 11; Georgia, So. Carolina, 10 each, 20; Turkey 9; Azores, Germany, Florida, 8 each, 24; Albania, Armenia, District of Colombia, France, Indiana, Michigan, Texas, 7 each, 49; British West Indies, Cape Verde Islands, Norway, 6 each, 18; Austria, China, Denmark, Holland, Iowa, Missouri, Syria, 5 each, 35; Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Kentucky, Wisconsin, 4 each, 20; Mississippi, Montana, Tennessee, 3 each, 9; Colorado, Czecho-Slovakia, Hawaii, Minnesota, Madeira, Porto Rico, So. Dakota, Switzerland, So. Africa, Sicily, West Virginia, West Indies, 2 each, 24; Belgium, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Russia-Poland, Rumania, Serbia, 1 each, 9.

MATERNITY TABLE

Months				Stillborn		Living Births		Birthplace of Mothers				
	Totals	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	United States	Ireland	British Provinces	Other Countries	Totals
December 1935	10	3	7	-	-	3	7	9	-	-	1	10
January 1936	13	4	9	-	-	4	9	13	-	-	-	13
February	19	9	10	2	-	7	10	16	-	2	1	19
March	13	4	9	-	2	4	7	12	1	-	-	13
April	13	7	6	2	-	5	6	13	-	-	-	13
May	11	4	7	-	2	4	5	8	-	1	2	11
June	14	6	8	-	-	6	8	11	-	1	2	14
July	12	5	7	-	-	5	7	11	-	-	1	12
August	13	7	6	-	-	7	6	12	-	1	-	13
September	14	6	8	-	-	6	8	12	-	-	2	14
October	15	10	5	-	-	10	5	13	-	1	1	15
November	13	8	5	-	-	8	5	10	1	2	-	13
Total	160	73	87	4	4	69	83	140	2	8	10	160

NOTE: Of the above births, 4—2 males and 2 females are children of employees of the State Infirmary.

TABLE OF DISEASES

Detailed Int. List No.	Diseases	Patients			Discharged				Still in Institution
		Totals	Males	Females	Well	Relieved	Not Relieved	Died	
10	Diphtheria	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
11b	Influenza	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	1
15	Erysipelas	5	2	3	2	2	-	1	-
16	Acute poliomyelitis	13	11	2	-	1	5	-	7
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system	453	346	107	12	89	59	104	189
25	Tuberculosis, intestine and peritoneum	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
26	Tuberculosis, vertebral column	5	4	1	-	5	-	-	-
27b	Tuberculosis of joints	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
29	Tuberculosis, lymphatic system	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
30	Tuberculosis, genitourinary system	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
34	Syphilis	137	71	66	2	31	65	5	34
35	Gonorrhea	218	115	103	39	90	46	-	43
36	Purulent infection, septicemia	5	5	-	-	1	-	3	1
43	Mycoses	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	Cancer, buccal cavity	20	19	1	-	-	8	8	4
46	Cancer, digestive tract	38	32	6	-	-	6	24	8
47	Cancer, respiratory system	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
48	Cancer, uterus	5	-	5	-	-	3	2	-
50	Cancer, breast	7	2	5	-	1	3	3	-
51	Cancer, male genitourinary organs	8	8	-	-	3	-	4	1
52	Cancer, skin	20	18	2	1	2	9	3	5
53	Cancer, other organs	14	12	2	-	-	4	5	5
54b	Nonmalignant tumors of uterus	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
54e	Nonmalignant tumors, other organs	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
55d	Tumors of brain	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
55e	Tumors, other organs	11	10	1	2	-	5	1	3
56	Acute rheumatic fever	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
57	Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis	236	204	32	7	72	14	-	143
59	Diabetes mellitus	42	29	13	-	7	8	4	23
65	Diseases, pituitary body	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
66a	Diseases, thyroid (simple goitre)	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
66b	Diseases, thyroid (exophthalmic goitre)	3	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
66c	Diseases, thyroid, (myxedema)	5	-	5	-	2	2	-	1
66e	Diseases, thyroid (other)	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
68	Diseases, adrenals	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
69	Other general diseases	5	4	1	-	-	3	-	2
70b	Hemophilia	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	2
71a	Anemia, pernicious	8	6	2	-	2	1	1	4
71b	Other anemias	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
72a	True leukemias	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	Diseases of spleen	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
74	Other diseases of blood	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-

TABLE OF DISEASES — *Continued*

Detailed Int. List No.	Diseases	Patients			Discharged				Still in Institution
		Totals	Males	Females	Well	Relieved	Not Relieved	Died	
75	Alcoholism	403	400	3	206	88	20	-	89
76b	Poisoning by other organic substances	13	10	3	3	3	6	-	1
77a	Poisoning, lead	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
78	Encephalitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
79a	Meningitis, simple	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
80	Tabes dorsalis	35	28	7	-	4	7	6	18
81	Other diseases, spinal cord	34	30	4	-	4	3	4	23
82a	Cerebral hemorrhage	38	25	13	-	5	-	19	14
82b	Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	14	12	2	-	6	-	3	5
82d	Hemiplegia and other paralysis	112	82	30	-	7	15	3	87
83	General paralysis of insane	6	4	2	-	-	6	-	-
85	Epilepsy	29	22	7	-	4	8	1	16
87a	Neuralgia and neuritis	77	75	2	14	22	7	-	34
87b	Other diseases, nervous system	143	94	49	-	8	32	4	99
88	Diseases, organs of vision	94	87	7	7	9	24	-	54
89a	Diseases, ear	27	23	4	7	2	5	-	13
89b	Diseases, mastoid process	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
91a	Acute endocarditis	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
91b	Endocarditis, unspecified (under 45 yrs.)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
92a	Chronic endocarditis	45	29	16	-	8	14	7	16
92b	Endocarditis, unspecified (45 yrs. and over)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
93a	Acute myocarditis	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
93c	Chronic myocarditis	209	188	21	-	27	42	47	93
93d	Diseases of myocardium, unspecified	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
94a	Angina pectoris	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
94b	Diseases, coronary arteries	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	1
95a	Diseases, circulatory system	8	8	-	-	5	1	-	2
95b	Other diseases of heart	148	126	22	-	27	29	14	78
96	Aneurysm	8	7	1	-	2	2	1	3
97	Arteriosclerosis	750	693	57	2	42	170	176	360
98	Gangrene	9	7	2	-	2	1	1	5
99	Other diseases of arteries	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	2
100	Diseases of veins	194	184	10	13	58	58	-	65
101	Diseases, lymphatic system	5	4	1	1	2	1	-	1
102	Hypertension	83	53	30	-	21	34	1	27
103	Circulatory system, other diseases	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
104a	Nasal fossae, diseases of the	16	16	-	13	1	-	-	-
105	Larynx, diseases of the	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
106a	Acute bronchitis	15	12	3	10	4	-	-	1
106b	Chronic bronchitis	106	91	15	13	44	10	-	39
106d	Bronchitis, unspecified (5 yrs. and over)	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	11
107a	Bronchopneumonia	22	16	6	6	-	-	16	-
108	Lobar pneumonia	16	14	2	-	-	-	14	2
109	Pneumonia, unspecified	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
110	Pleurisy	22	20	2	2	8	8	-	4
112	Asthma	56	51	5	1	16	11	1	27
113	Pulmonary emphysema	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
114a	Respiratory system, diseases of	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
114b	Respiratory system, other diseases	54	50	4	35	6	1	-	12
115a	Pharynx and tonsils, diseases of the	40	31	9	26	2	9	-	3
115b	Buccal cavity, other diseases of	28	26	2	8	3	9	-	8
116	Esophagus, diseases of the	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	1
117a	Ulcer of stomach	33	32	1	9	6	4	1	13
117b	Ulcer of duodenum	5	4	1	3	1	1	-	-
118	Stomach, other diseases of the	69	65	4	13	34	5	-	17
120	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 yrs. and over)	4	4	-	-	2	-	-	2
121	Appendicitis	19	12	7	16	1	1	-	1
122a	Hernia	191	188	3	51	18	65	1	56
122b	Intestinal obstruction	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
123	Intestines, other diseases of the	12	10	2	2	1	1	-	8
124b	Cirrhosis of liver	11	8	3	-	1	-	7	3
126	Biliary calculi	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
127	Gall Bladder, other diseases of the	9	6	3	1	1	4	1	2
129	Peritonitis	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
130	Acute nephritis	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
131	Chronic nephritis	30	22	8	-	7	5	13	5
132	Nephritis, unspecified (10 yrs. and over)	3	3	-	-	1	-	2	-
133	Kidneys and ureters, other diseases of	9	6	3	-	3	3	1	2
134	Calculi of urinary passages	5	3	2	1	-	1	-	3
135	Bladder, diseases of the	17	13	4	4	5	-	-	8
136a	Urethra, stricture of the	12	12	-	4	5	-	-	3
136b	Urethra, other diseases of the	7	6	1	3	2	1	-	1
137	Prostate, diseases of the	47	47	-	2	12	13	3	17
138	Male genital organs, diseases of	24	24	-	6	2	12	-	4
139b	Female genital organs, diseases of	8	-	8	4	1	1	-	2
139c	Uterus, diseases of the	8	-	8	5	2	1	-	3
139d	Nonpuerperal diseases of breast	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
141	Abortion (non-septic)	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	1

TABLE OF DISEASES—*Concluded*

Detailed Int. List No.	Diseases	Patients			Discharged				Still in institution
		Totals	Males	Females	Well	Relieved	Not Relieved	Died	
143	Pregnancy	241	—	241	156	1	12	—	72
144	Puerperal hemorrhage	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
149b	Childbirth, other accidents of	25	—	25	14	—	—	—	11
151	Furuncle carbuncle	8	7	1	5	1	1	—	1
152	Phlegmon, acute abscess	8	8	—	3	1	—	—	4
153	Skin and annexae, diseases of the	155	149	6	54	41	6	—	54
154	Osteomyelitis	11	10	1	2	2	1	1	5
155	Bones, other diseases of the	9	9	—	3	1	—	2	3
156a	Joints, diseases of the	10	10	—	3	2	2	—	3
156b	Organs of locomotion, diseases of	104	103	1	13	20	21	—	50
157a	Congenital hydrocephalus	7	5	2	—	—	1	1	5
157b	Spina bifida and meningocele	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
157d	Congenital malformations, other	12	9	3	1	—	3	—	8
158	Congenital debility	10	9	1	1	6	1	—	2
158a	Stillborn	8	4	4	—	—	—	8	—
159	Prematurity	12	7	5	3	—	—	9	—
161a	Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
161d	Infancy	140	62	78	105	—	—	—	35
162	Senility	51	38	13	—	1	3	—	47
168	Suicide, Cutting of Throat	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
177	Poisoning by Food	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
181	Accidental burns	13	11	2	5	2	—	—	6
190	Excessive cold (frostbite)	8	7	1	5	—	—	—	3
194b	Fractures	110	91	19	27	17	9	7	50
194b	Injuries	17	14	3	—	—	—	—	17
194b	Sprains	46	45	1	20	15	—	—	11
194b	Contusions and abrasions	75	68	7	43	12	3	—	17
194b	Other accidents	11	11	—	4	4	1	1	1
200a	Debility	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
200a	Diseases ill-defined	9	8	1	3	3	1	—	2
200a	Infection	32	32	—	21	6	—	—	5
200a	Malnutrition	14	14	—	1	7	—	—	6
200a	No disease	775	682	93	404	—	—	—	371
	Totals	6,665	5,369	1,296	1,465	1,007	980	563	2,650

TABLE OF DEATHS

Detailed Int. List No.	Causes of Death	Totals	Males	Females	Table of Ages											
					Under 1 Year	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
15	Erysipelas	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	104	79	25	-	-	-	-	25	23	19	26	8	3	-	-
34	Syphilis	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
36	Purulent infection—septicemia	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-
45	Cancer, buccal cavity	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	-	-
46	Cancer, digestive tract	24	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	10	4	3	-	-
47	Cancer, respiratory system	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
48	Cancer, uterus	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
50	Cancer, breast	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
51	Cancer, male genitourinary organs	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-
52	Cancer, skin	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
53	Cancer, other organs	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
55d	Tumors of brain (not classified)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55e	Nonmalignant tumor, other organs	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
59	Diabetes mellitus	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
68	Diseases, adrenals	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71a	Anemia, pernicious	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
73	Diseases, spleen	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
80	Tabes dorsalis	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-
81	Other diseases, spinal cord	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
82a	Cerebral hemorrhage	19	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	5	1	1	-
82b	Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
82d	Hemiplegia	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
85	Epilepsy	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
87b	Nervous system, other diseases	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
91a	Acute endocarditis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92a	Endocarditis, unspecified (under 45 yrs.)	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	-
92b	Endocarditis, unspecified (45 yrs. and over)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
93c	Chronic myocarditis	47	35	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	22	7	5	1
94b	Coronary arteries, diseases of	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-
95b	Diseases of heart, other	14	11	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	5	3	1	-
96	Aortic aneurysm	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
97	Arteriosclerosis	176	146	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	33	73	58	*6
98	Gangrene	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
102	Hypertension	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
107a	Bronchial pneumonia	16	11	5	4	4	-	1	-	1	-	3	5	3	2	-
108	Lobar pneumonia	14	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
109	Pneumonia, unspecified	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
112	Asthma	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
117a	Ulcer, stomach	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
122a	Hernia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
122b	Intestinal obstruction	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
124b	Cirrhosis of liver	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-
127	Diseases gall bladder, other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
130	Acute nephritis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
131	Chronic nephritis	13	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	4	-	-
132	Nephritis, unspecified	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
133	Diseases of kidneys, other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
137	Diseases, prostate	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
144b	Puerperal hemorrhages, other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
154	Osteomyelitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
155	Diseases of bones, other	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
157a	Diseases of joints	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
158a	Stillborn	8	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159	Prematurity	9	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161a	Atelectasis	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
168	Suicide, (cutting of throat)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
194a	Other accidents	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-
194b	Contusions and abrasions	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	563	439	124	23	6	-	2	29	35	46	86	124	131	73	8

* 1 falls in class over 100.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

TABLE 1.—General Information

(Data correct at end of institution year November 30, 1936)

1.	Date of opening as a hospital for mental diseases: 1856.	
2.	Type of hospital: State.	
3.	Hospital plant:	
	Value of hospital property:	
	Real estate, including buildings	\$3,311,015.27
	Personal property	885,410.32
	Total	\$3,896,425.59

Total acreage of hospital property owned, 916.
 Additional acreage rented, 355.
 Total acreage under cultivation during previous year, 350.

4. Officers and employees (November 30, 1936):

	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Superintendents	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant physicians	13*	1*	14	*2 temp.	—	—
Total physicians	14	1	15	—	—	—
Stewards	1	—	1	—	—	—
Resident dentists	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pharmacists	—	1	1	—	—	—
Graduate nurses	1	44	45	—	—	—
Other nurses and attendants	101	235	336	—	—	—
Occupational therapists	—	4	4	—	—	—
All other officers and employees	163	101	264	—	—	—
Total officers and employees (Classification by Diagnosis September 30, 1936.)	281	386	667	—	—	—

5. Census of Patient Population at end of year (September 30, 1936):

	Actually in Hospital			Absent from Hospital but Still on Books		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
White:						
Insane	86	400	486	—	—	—
Mental defectives	3	8	11	—	1	1
Total	89	408	497	—	1	1
Other Races:						
Insane	3	12	15	—	—	—
Total	3	12	15	—	—	—
Grand Total	92	420	512	—	1	1

6. Patients under treatment in occupational-therapy classes, including physical training, on date of report

M. F. T.

— — —

7. Other patients employed in general work of hospital on date of report

55 187 242

8. Average daily number of all patients actually in hospital during year

95.1 433.1 528.2

TABLE 2. — Movement of Insane Patient Population

(Data in all of the following tables are based on the Statistical Year, October 1, 1935, to September 30, 1936.)

	Total			Regular Court Com- mitment (Insane)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Patients on books of institution September 30, 1935.	100	444	544	100	444	544
Admissions during year:						
Transfers from other mental hospitals	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total received during year	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total on books during year	100	445	545	100	445	545
Discharged from books during year:						
As improved	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total discharged to community	1	—	1	1	—	1
Transferred to other mental hospitals	—	2	2	—	2	2
Died during year	7	22	29	7	22	29
Total discharged, transferred and died during year	8	24	32	8	24	32
Patients remaining on books of hospital at end of year:						
In hospital	92	420	512	92	420	512
On parole or otherwise absent	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total	92	421	513	92	421	513
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA						
Average daily number of patients on books during year	96.02	433.42	529.44	—	—	—
Actually in institution during year	95.1	433.1	528.2	—	—	—
On visit92	.32	1.24	—	—	—
Number of patients actually remaining in institution September 30, 1936:						
State	92	409	501	—	—	—
Reimbursing	—	11	11	—	—	—
Number of non-insane patients in hospital at end of institution year:						
Mentally defective	3	8	11	—	—	—

TABLES 3-12 are omitted as, in accordance with the administrative policy, no patients were committed to this department. The succeeding tables, however, will continue to be numbered 13-19A for the sake of uniformity in the Department of Statistics of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

TABLE 13.—*Mental Disorders of all Discharges, all Deaths, 1936, all Cases in Residence and all Cases out on September 30, 1936, by Status of Admission and Sex*

MENTAL DISORDERS	ALL DISCHARGES*		ALL DEATHS		RESIDENT POPULATION			PATIENTS OUT ON VISIT, ETC.	
	First Admissions	Re-admissions	First Admissions	Re-admissions	First Admissions	Re-admissions	First Admissions	Re-admissions	
	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	
Psychoses Due to or Associated with Infection: Syphilis of the Central Nervous System:									
Meningo-encephalitic type (general paresis)	---	---	---	1 - 1	1 1 2	- 2 2	---	---	
Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	---	---	---	---	1 2 3	- - -	---	---	
With intracranial gumma	---	---	---	---	- - -	1 1	---	---	
With epidemic encephalitis	---	---	---	---	2 1 3	1 1 2	---	---	
With other infectious disease	---	---	---	---	- - -	1 1	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Intoxication:									
Due to Alcohol:									
Korsakow's psychosis	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	- - -	---	---	
Acute hallucinosis	---	---	---	---	- - -	1 - 1	---	---	
Other types	---	---	- 1 1	- 1 1	12 3 15	1 8 9	---	---	
Due to Drugs or Other Exogenous Poisons:									
Due to metals	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	- - -	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Trauma:									
Post-traumatic mental deterioration	---	---	---	---	1 - 1	- - -	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Disturbance of Circulation:									
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	---	---	3 2 5	---	6 4 10	- 2 2	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Convulsive Disorders (Epilepsy):									
Epileptic deterioration	---	---	---	- 1 1	3 - 3	3 1 4	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Disturbances of Metabolism, Growth, Nutrition or Endocrine Function:									
Simple deterioration	---	---	2 - 2	1 - 1	1 2 3	- 1 1	---	---	
Melancholia	---	1 - 1	---	---	1 1 2	- 1 1	---	---	
Paranoid types	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	- 4 4	---	---	
With pellagra	---	---	---	---	- - -	1 1	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Unknown or Hereditary Causes, but Associated with Organic Changes:									
With multiple sclerosis	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	- - -	---	---	
With paralysis agitans	---	---	---	---	- - -	1 1	---	---	
With Huntington's chorea	---	---	---	---	1 - 1	- - -	---	---	
With other brain or nervous diseases	---	---	---	---	1 - 1	- - -	---	---	
Disorders of Psychogenic Origin or Without Clearly Defined Tangible Cause or Structural Change:									
Manic-depressive Psychoses:									
Manic type	---	---	---	---	1 - 1	- 1 1	---	---	
Depressive type	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	- 1 1	---	---	
Circular type	---	---	---	---	- 2 2	- 4 4	---	---	
Mixed type	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	- 3 3	---	---	
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia):									
Simple type	---	---	---	- 1 1	2 6 8	3 15 18	---	---	
Hebephrenic type	---	---	---	- 2 2	3 8 11	6 75 81	---	---	
Catatonic type	---	---	- 1 1	- 3 3	7 15 22	9 49 58	---	---	
Paranoid type	---	---	---	- 7 7	3 18 21	5 78 83	---	---	
Other types	---	---	---	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	---	---	
Paranoid conditions	---	---	---	---	4 5 9	1 4 5	---	---	
Idiot	---	---	---	---	- 5 5	- 3 3	---	---	
Imbecile	---	---	---	- 1 1	- 26 26	1 12 13	---	---	
Moron	---	---	---	- 1 1	5 18 23	3 20 23	---	---	
Without Psychoses:									
Mental deficiency:									
Idiot	---	---	---	---	2 - 2	- 1 1	---	---	
Imbecile	---	---	---	---	1 6 7	- - -	---	- 1 1	
Moron	---	---	---	---	- - -	- 1 1	---	---	
Grand Total	---	1 - 1	5 4 9	2 18 20	58 129 187	34 291 325	---	- 1 1	

Note: Admissions and discharges do not include transfers.

TABLE 14. — Discharges of Patients Classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses and Condition on Discharge

Psychoses	Total			Improved			Unimproved		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Involuntal psychoses	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE 15. — No Court First Admissions this year.

TABLE 16. — Causes of Death of Patients Classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.

Causes of Death	Total			With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis			Alcoholic psychoses			With cerebral arterio-sclerosis			With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)			Senile psychoses			Dementia praecox			With mental deficiency		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<i>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:</i>	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Cancer and Other Tumors:</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer and other malignant tumors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense:</i>	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis of the insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System:</i>	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	—
Diseases of the myocardium	4	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System:</i>	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lobar pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases (tuberculosis excepted)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Violent and Accidental Deaths:</i>	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other external causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	22	29	1	—	1	—	2	2	3	2	5	—	1	1	3	—	3	—	15	15	—	2	2

TABLE 17.—Age of Patients at Time of Death Classified With Reference to Principal Psychoses.

Psychoses	Total			40-44 Years			45-49 Years			55-59 Years			60-64 Years			65-69 Years			70-74 Years			75-79 Years			80-84 Years			85 Years and over		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic psychoses	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senile psychoses	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox	—	15	15	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
With mental deficiency	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	22	29	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	4	4	1	3	4	—	6	6	2	2	4	3	2	5	—	1	1

TABLE 18. — *Total Duration of Hospital Life of Patients Dying in Hospital Classified According to Principal Psychoses*

Psychoses	Total			5-6 Years			7-8 Years			9-10 Years			13-14 Years			15-19 Years			20 Years and over		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic psychoses	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Senile psychoses	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia praecox	—	15	15	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	10	10
With mental deficiency	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total	7	22	29	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	—	5	5	—	12	12

TABLE 19.—*Average Length of Hospital Residence During the Present Admission of all First Admission Cases in Residence on September 30, 1936.*

Psychoses	Number			Average Net Hospital Residence in Years		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1	2	17.50	7.50	12.50
With other forms of syphilis	1	2	3	4.50	17.50	13.16
With epidemic encephalitis	2	1	3	12.50	7.50	10.83
Alcoholic psychoses	12	4	16	13.75	21.25	15.62
Due to drugs, etc.	—	1	1	—	12.50	12.50
Traumatic psychoses	1	—	1	17.50	—	17.50
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	6	4	10	8.33	8.75	8.50
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	3	—	3	15.83	—	15.83
Senile psychoses	1	2	3	7.50	17.50	14.16
Involutional psychoses	1	2	3	7.50	17.50	14.16
With organic changes of nervous system	2	1	3	7.50	7.50	7.50
Manic-depressive psychoses	1	4	5	7.50	12.50	11.50
Dementia praecox	15	47	62	24.16	20.91	21.70
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	4	5	9	8.75	12.50	10.83
With mental deficiency	5	49	54	8.50	17.50	16.66
Without psychoses	3	6	9	20.83	22.50	21.94
Total	58	129	187	14.94	18.20	17.18

TABLE 19A.—*Average Length of Hospital Residence During the Present Admission of all Readmission Cases in Residence on September 30, 1936.*

Psychoses	Number			Average Net Hospital Residence in Years		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	—	2	2	—	7.50	7.50
With other forms of syphilis	—	1	1	—	27.50	27.50
With epidemic encephalitis	1	1	2	12.50	7.50	10.00
With other infectious diseases	—	1	1	—	12.50	12.50
Alcoholic psychoses	2	8	10	7.50	19.37	17.00
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	—	2	2	—	10.00	10.00
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	3	1	4	10.83	22.50	13.75
Senile psychoses	—	1	1	—	7.50	7.50
Involutional psychoses	—	5	5	—	13.50	13.50
Due to other metabolic diseases, etc.	—	1	1	—	12.50	12.50
With organic changes of nervous system	—	1	1	—	7.50	7.50
Manic-depressive psychoses	—	9	9	—	20.27	20.27
Dementia praecox	23	217	240	21.97	19.36	19.61
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	1	4	5	7.50	12.50	11.50
With mental deficiency	4	35	39	20.00	17.65	17.89
Without psychoses	—	2	2	—	12.50	12.50
Total	34	291	325	19.20	18.66	18.72